

do not provoke its enmity or wrath. Its enemies are not its enemies in nearly every primary, convention and legislative assembly held in Kentucky for many years. It has sought to dominate the politics of the state in every particular, and it has sought to prevent its friends from doing so. It has sought to establish saloons in every city and hamlet in the commonwealth. It has put its light upon more than one wicked man, but it has filled more than one untimely grave. It has had the other trusts combined to regard those who serve it, and punishes those who oppose it. It never ceases in its efforts to control the legislature, the courts, and the executive officers of the state. It demands that it shall have the senators, and as many as possible of the congressmen from this state, in the federal congress. The steel trust has never exercised its power in Kentucky as it has in other states. It has the support of the major trust in Kentucky, and its power is the power of the steel trust more slavishly in that state, or followed its commands more obediently, than Stanley has done for the liquor trust in this state. A few of the many well-known instances of its services to that trust will show that I am not misrepresenting him or his record. In August 1911, a Democratic state convention was held in Louisville to prepare a platform upon which the Democratic nominees for state officers should go before the people in the campaign of that year. The chief issue in that convention was whether or not a county unit plank should be placed in the platform. The liquor trust, however, was the strongest among the planks, and among the most active leaders on their side was Mr. Stanley, working for them to the full extent of his influence in the effort to keep that plank out. When the question came to a vote, the liquor trust on a roll call, he heartily cast the votes of Henderson county against the county unit plank. His service to the trust was more devoted than his service to the party or to the state. He has been a member of the legislature for many years, and he has been a member of the county unit plank in the November election. He, of course, did not vote for the county unit plank. That is always the last argument made by a trust magnate. The court of appeals has said that the law was constitutional, notwithstanding his opinion. The chairman of the committee on resolutions in that convention, I led the fight for the adoption of that plank, and stood before the convention earnestly advocating it, although I was confronted with the hisses and jeers of the liquor trust, and the full force of the saloon interests and of Mr. Stanley. But a majority of the delegates stood with me in the vote, the plank was adopted, the state ticket was elected, and over thirty thousand majority and county unit plank, moving all exemption of cities from its operation, was passed by the general assembly the following winter. It is a well known fact that the plank was adopted by the vote of the liquor trust, and the county unit plank in the race, and they are backing Mr. Stanley, and will continue to do so, unless they should conclude that they would have better advice to defeat me in the November election. The temperance movement has for many years been seeking to secure legislation from congress to enable a state to prevent interstate shipment of liquor into dry territories of the state. It is a well known fact that the Webb bill was introduced in congress more than a year ago. It was one of the most important measures before that session. Its chief purpose was to enable a state to break up blind tigers, and to prevent other forms of illicit traffic in liquor. It was set for in the house on February 8, of last year. But on the evening of February 10, the day before the vote was to be taken, Mr. Stanley, a candidate for the United States senate and hoping to escape going on record on that question, boarded a train in great haste and came to Kentucky to make a speech. But he did not foresee what was coming. The bill passed both houses of congress, and the temperance movement, which is a real and important issue between him and me, and one from which he cannot escape by procrastination, or flight, or by the abuse of an opponent. It is needless to say that I refer to his attitude and record on the liquor question. There has never been a time in county, state or nation, when that question was up in any way, since he entered politics, that he has not taken sides with the saloon interests against the cause of temperance. He advertises himself extensively and spectacularly as the inveterate foe of the trusts. He poses as the arch enemy of the steel trust, and would have it believed that the magnates at the head of that octopus actually tremble at the mention of his dread name. He continually and excitedly dwells upon the work of his investigating committee, when as a matter of fact, the impression is very general, and well founded, that the purpose of that investigation was more to advertise and give notoriety to its chairman than to accomplish any real and substantial relief from the exactions of the steel trust. That I had few, if any, friends in Kentucky, its great power was never exerted in the politics of this state. It never seemed to think it worth while to take any part in the nomination or election of a congressman or other officials here. Consequently, an ambitious congressman in Kentucky had not more reason to fear any harm political results to himself in attacking such a far-away trust than the trust seemed to have to fear any evil consequences to itself from the widely advertised attacks upon it from that same congressman. He boasts, too, of his long warfare upon the tobacco trust, and yet neither he nor his most ardent friends can point to a single act of his that has done more to help the tobacco growers or to the people, from the wrongs perpetrated by that trust. Inflammatory and incendiary speeches are the only remedies he has ever given for those evils, and it is a fact that the one weapon the tobacco growers of Kentucky have been able to use successfully in a contest with that trust, was the act of the general assembly in 1906, legalizing the smoking of their crops, and that measure was passed with my active assistance, and was signed by me while I was governor. Neither had that trust any political strength in Kentucky, and it was entirely not to be feared by a candidate for congress in the Second district of the state. There is a trust in Kentucky that is more powerful than any other, and holds in its hands the destinies of many politicians who

the general assembly of 1912 passed that amendment. I have fought for the principle of giving to each county, the right to decide by a vote of the people whether or not alcoholic liquors should be sold in the county. I favored the increase of the saloon license in the revenue bill of 1906, which brought additional revenue into the treasury. I also favored the gallon tax upon rectified whisky proposed in the same bill, and when the lobby of the rectifiers succeeded in defeating that measure, I called a special session of the general assembly to pass it, and it was passed, putting one cent and a quarter on each gallon. That tax has been yielding each year to the state treasury about fifty thousand dollars. I favor the Webb law passed by congress, and if I had been a member of that body, either in the house or the senate when the bill was up for consideration, I would have remained in Washington in the past, but I have voted for it, and if I am elected to the senate, and it should become necessary to pass an amendment to that law or additional legislation, in furtherance of the principle of allowing each county to decide for itself, I shall never be found doing that or any other question. I cordially approve the two measures just recently passed by our general assembly, one known as the Hamilton bill, and the other as the Frost bill. The first is intended to make more effective the remedy given by the Webb law, and the second, to complete the operation of the County Unit law, so that an election under that law will be held in the county, and the voters of the entire county, instead of requiring twenty-five per cent of each precinct in the county. While I was governor, my attention was called to the fact that the law, which required all saloons to close on Sundays was regularly and flagrantly violated in the city of Louisville. There was no ordinary power in the hands of the governor to compel enforcement, and the most I could do was to request officials there to enforce it. My requests were not regarded, but in the course of time the court of appeals decided that the election of 1906 was void by reason of the fact that the mayor and other officers who held under that election vacated their offices, and that the governor should fill the vacancies by appointment. It was a most unpleasant duty thrust upon me, but I placed in my hands the power to enforce the Sunday closing law, and I was determined not to lose the opportunity, even though all the political powers of that city were opposed to it. I made a speech in the city of Louisville, and I was met by a mob of the following winter, and I knew that my action meant to me the loss of nearly every member of the Louisville delegation to the legislature, and every member elsewhere in the state who could be counted on to support me. I had no difficulty in escaping a party no politician in that city would even think of advocating publicly the open Sunday saloon. I am not influenced by any feeling of kindness or hostility to those who are in the position of Mr. Stanley. I should not wish to do harm; but this is a question of principle, and not of men; and I believe that where the people have expressed their wishes in laws, those laws should be enforced. I regret that it has been necessary to give so much attention to, or to criticize, my opponent, Mr. Stanley. But as he has pitched his campaign upon a low plane of misrepresentation and calumny, and has been so busy with his own party and just discussion of his own record, I have been obliged to do so. I have no fears of any attacks upon my record as a public servant. I am not vain enough to claim that I have been free from mistakes, but the searchlight of strictest scrutiny has been turned upon it in many campaigns, and I believe I may stand without loss of honor. I have many difficulties and trying problems to deal with; but I am perfectly willing to stand upon a comparison of that administration with the administration of affairs of my successors in office. When I went into office as governor there was a debt upon the state of about a million and a half dollars. When I went out of office all that debt had been paid, the financial credit of the state was at the highest point it has ever been before, or since that time; and there was more than a million dollars in the state treasury. All obligations of the state were promptly paid when presented, no interest bearing warrant had to be issued, no increased tax rate was put upon the people, and during that time the annual revenues of the state were not as large as they have been during succeeding administrations. Wise and beneficial legislation was enacted during that period, in the interest of the farmers, the laboring men, and all legitimate classes of the people, and for the commercial and industrial development of the state. When the republican administration came into control in 1908, and had complete access to all the records and books for four years, they were unable, after diligent search, to find anything in all those eight years of my administration upon which to base just criticism. But I shall not dwell longer upon these matters. For the part I may have had in all of these achievements or for any credit I might deserve, I leave to the fair and impartial judgment of the people of Kentucky. As to my position upon national issues, I believe that, too, is well known in this state. Since 1896 I have followed the leadership of Mr. Bryan and advocated in every campaign since then the cause for which he has stood. I defended him and his principles when they were not so popular as they are now; and no one has rejoiced more than I have in seeing the steady growth and complete triumph of those principles.



J. C. W. BECKHAM.

The people of this country have never had an abler, more devoted, or more useful leader than he has been; and it must be of infinite satisfaction to his patriotic pride for him now to see a greater victory for his cause than which he has so valiantly fought, in times of defeat and adversity, and against such powerful opposition, have at last become a part of the organic and statutory law of the nation, and even the presidency of the nation. At the Baltimore convention of 1912, I voted for him for the chairman of the convention. When he was defeated for that position, I was one of the few who stood up to make him chairman of the committee on resolutions. But he declined the position of chairman. I stood with him in his work in framing that platform, and I was earnestly for the same man whom he supported for the nomination for the presidency—Woodrow Wilson. I am in hearty accord with the principles of that platform, and with the policies and methods of President Wilson, and his administration in reflecting upon the past, and in looking to the way in which the president does his work. There is nothing of the noisy and tumultuous demagogue about him. With a keen intelligence, with an earnest patriotism, and with that calm, yet determined spirit of the real statesman, he steadily and unflinchingly sets about the accomplishment of his reforms and his purposes; and so far he has succeeded marvelously well. I was his supporter for the presidency for a year or more before he was nominated, not only because I considered him the most available candidate to win in the November election, but also because I believed that his policies and his methods, those qualities of statesmanship which would enable him to accomplish after he was in office, the best hopes and ideals of progressive Democracy, and to demonstrate that a platform of promises, and a promise to vote, is not an empty promise to vote, but a solemn and binding obligation upon the successful party and its candidates. The speaker then declared that he believed that the result of this fight and he felt satisfied that the people were aware of the position of Mr. Stanley on the leading questions. He "brought down the house" however, when he declared that he would not vote for Mr. Stanley, and he then closed as follows: But I must close my candidacy for the office of United States senator will be determined not by the unfair and wilful misrepresentations of the press, but by the action of the people in the past, by my records as a man and as an official, and by my position upon public questions. In such a fight, with such elements of opposition to me, I can not hope to escape calumny and misrepresentation. But I have such faith in intelligence, fairness and patriotism of the people of Kentucky that I have no fear of the result, and I confidently place my candidacy in their hands. If nominated and elected to this position, I shall assume it and discharge its duties in no spirit of vainglorious pride, but with a heart and mind free from any embarrassing or improper obligations, and devoted entirely to a faithful and efficient service of the people of my state and of my country.

## Garrard Strong for Beckham

A dispatch from Frankfort to the daily papers last week said: James I. Hamilton, of Lancaster, chairman of the Democratic committee of Garrard county, brought good news from his constituents, that they had elected a member of the state legislature, a man named Garrard Strong, who was a supporter of Mr. Beckham. Hamilton says Garrard county is certain to return a good majority for Beckham in the August Senatorial primary election. This Democratic chairman has for years been a party leader in this section of the state, and has always been a warm advocate of the former Governor in his campaigns with the party. Asked as to the situation in the Congressional race in the Eighth district, Col. Hamilton responded that he was paying no attention to that race; that he and other party leaders in Garrard who were behind the campaign in the Congressional race, were devoting their attention entirely to the Senatorial contest, and were not going to allow themselves to become interested in the congressional or other political contests until they had rolled up a good majority for Beckham for Senator.

## Pistol Duel in Richmond

As a result of a pistol duel on the streets of Richmond, Wade Harde, white, was dangerously wounded by William Frye, colored.

In the whole field of medicine there is not a healing remedy that will repair damage to the flesh more quickly than Ballard's Snow Liniment. In cuts, wounds, sprains, burns, scalds and rheumatism, its healing and penetrating power is extraordinary. Price 25c. 50c and \$1 per bottle. Sold by Shugars' Drug Store, Stanford, Lyle Bros., Crab Orchard.

## MONEY COULDN'T SAVE HIM

John C. C. Mayo, Kentucky's Richest Man Passes Away in New York

New York, May 11.—Col. John C. C. Mayo, Democratic National Committeeman of Kentucky, died at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel this afternoon after a long illness. Colonel Mayo was fifty years old and was known as "Kentucky's wealthiest" citizen. All hope for Colonel Mayo's recovery was abandoned last night, but administrations of oxygen kept the patient alive until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. At his death he was succeeded by Mrs. Mayo, their two little children, John, thirteen and Margaret, nine; by an aged father, T. J. Mayo; his sister, Mrs. Frederick Atkinson; his brother, John E. Mayo; Mr. Atkinson and John E. Buckingham, a close friend, all of Paintsville. Mr. Mayo's first severe attack was one year ago last March at the Waldorf Astoria. He got better, made a trip to Europe and, seemingly was greatly benefited. He returned to Kentucky about three months ago. Washington Mayo submitted to a third operation last Thursday for the transfusion of blood, but it was too late, pericarditis had set in. Physicians say that Mr. Mayo broke all records known to science, by the manner and length of time in which he held out against the ravages of Bright's disease. Mr. Mayo's body will leave here at 9:15 o'clock tomorrow morning, over the Pennsylvania in a special car, which will be attached to the C. & O. at Washington. The funeral most probably will be at 10:30 o'clock Thursday morning. Mr. Mayo was a member of the Southern Methodist church. He belonged to no fraternal order. Mr. Mayo was born September 16, 1864 in Johnson county near the Pike county line. His parents had come from Virginia and settled in Johnson county. The elder Mayo had nothing save the little farm from which he wrestled a living.

## COMMENCEMENT WEEK

Six Graduates From Hustonville High School This Year

This is commencement week at Hustonville, Graded and High School. Graduation exercises were held Friday evening, May 8, at the Christian church. The exercises were begun with the baccalaureate service at the Christian church Sunday evening by Rev. A. R. Baugh, pastor of the Christian church at Hustonville. The annual recital will take place at the Hustonville opera house on Thursday evening by a number of the pupils. The commencement exercises will be held at the Christian church Friday evening, May 9, at 8 o'clock. The exercises will be assisted by her pupils, will furnish the music for the evening. Prof. F. L. Records, of Transylvania University, will deliver the address to the graduates. Following is the program for the evening: Prayer—Dues—Maggie Allen and Ella Rigney. Invocation. "Salutation"—Value of Small Deeds—Ernest Ford. The New South—Bowman Myers. Piano Solo—Martha Tucker. Darkens Brings Forth Stars—Miss Lena Russell. "Opportunities of Youth"—Allen R. Evans. Piano Duet. Pledging of Way—Alfred Dold Skinner. Address—"Success or Defeat"—Walter Bryan Moser. Piano Solo—Oneta Shewmaker. Presentation of the Diplomas—Prof. S. Robinson. Class Address—Prof. R. L. Records. Piano Duet. Benediction. The members of the graduating class are: Walter C. Moser, Ernest Ford, Alfred Dold Skinner, Bowman Myers, Allen R. Evans, and Miss Lena Russell.

## PORCH swings at W. H. Higgins

A press dispatch from Havana, Cuba, reports that Fred Wolf, of Havana, has sold Bourbon Prince and Hazel Dawn to Sir William Vanhome, of Llanos, Cuba. These are two of the best saddle bred horses recently brought to Cuba for exhibition in the Havana Horse Show. The dispatch says Hazel Dawn captured first prize in every ring in which she was entered, and that her owner was unable to cover her price in Kentucky. It is stated that Sir William purchased these two horses for his own use and that he does not expect to sell them.

## Mat Martin Shoots Himself in Foot

Mat Martin, of Rowland, sustained a very painful accident Tuesday morning, while testing an automatic pistol for the thing out in the back yard to try it, and according to a report which a neighbor sent to the L. J. got her going and could not stop it. The result was that a bullet penetrated his right foot near the toes, causing a very painful, but not serious injury. Mat says that hereafter he'll stick to the old time religion and pistols too.

## Sunday Schools To Play Ball

Plans are on foot for the organization of a Church League among the Sunday Schools of the four churches of Stanford. Teams have been organized in the Christian and Baptist Sunday schools and a challenge has been sent to the other churches. The first game will be played on Thursday afternoon. Several "old timers" will be in the line, it is said, and a warm game is promised. It is probable that W. B. McKinney, superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday school, will be asked to umpire the game.

## Owls Meet Again Wednesday Night

The second meeting of the local Nest of Owls will be held in the K. P. Hall Wednesday night and it is expected that a large number will be present as this will be the last meeting of the group in its charter members, all of whom signed their intention to join, get in tonight. A degree team will probably be organized tonight and the work put on will interest everyone. All the members are urged to be present.

Barbed wire cuts, ragged wounds, collar and harness galls heal up quickly with B. L. LARD'S SNOW LINIMENT applied. It is both healing and antiseptic. Price 25c. 50c and \$1 per bottle. Sold by Shugars' Drug Store, Stanford, Lyle Bros., Crab Orchard.

## ATTACKED BY ROBBERS

W. B. McRobert Formerly of Stanford, Is Beaten in Louisville

The Courier-Journal Saturday, told of a brutal attack made by a robber upon W. B. McRobert, formerly of Stanford, who is connected with a drug store in the Falls City. Mr. McRobert's host of friends back home here will be glad to know that he was not seriously injured. The paper said of the affair: W. B. McRobert, 60 years old, manager of Thomas' Pharmacy, 844 South First street, was attacked by an automobile bandit while alone in the store shortly before 10 o'clock last night. He was beaten over the head with a revolver and the cash register looted. The robber escaped in a large touring car, which had stopped in front of the drug store a moment before the attack. Two passengers were in the car as it darted out First street, according to a pedestrian who was attracted by calls for help. McRobert said he was sitting in the rear of the place reading when, startled by a command to hold up his hands, he looked up to see a man pointing a large blue steel revolver at him. Upon his refusal to comply, he said, he was knocked from his chair by a blow with the butt of the revolver. While on the floor he was struck twice, he said. McRobert called for help and attempted to reach a revolver, which was kept behind the prescription counter. Before he could get the weapon, the thief had taken the money from the cash register. Running out of the store, he jumped into the automobile and made a quick escape. Dr. Henry M. Goodman, of 721 S. Third street, was called and dressed McRobert's wounds. McRobert lives over the drug store. His wife, hearing her husband's call for help, rushed out the side door of the store and screamed: "A few minutes before 10 o'clock," said Mr. McRobert, "I heard a man come into the store. I thought he was a customer. Before I could look up he had a gun pointing at my head and was ordering me to throw up my hands. I told him I would never do it. I saw that he was desperate, but before I could arise he struck me on the head with the butt of the revolver and knocked me against a showcase. When I fell he struck me twice."

The man was well dressed, wore a slouch hat and appeared to be about 25 years old. His complexion was dark and he looked to be about five feet seven inches tall. I am sure I would know him if I saw him again. I usually close the store at 10 o'clock, and the robber had waited another few minutes before he would have found the doors locked. McRobert believes the robbers had been waiting the opportunity to rob the place. At about 9:45 o'clock he says, he was informed that a man called "Troxer's" drug store at Third and Breckinridge streets and asked for the telephone number of the store at First and Breckinridge streets. He thinks this was a ruse to find out if the store was closed.

Police were notified of the robbery and patrolmen in all the districts have been given descriptions of the robber. According to policemen on night duty robbers who use automobiles are the most desperate, not accepting vengeance who blow safes or train robbers, because the automobiles usually are obtained by stealth or violence and driven with daring in the escapes which sometimes are more harrowing than the hold-ups. Robbers of this type have tormented Paris, France, and perpetrated many daring crimes in large cities of this country. The police say this is the first appearance in Louisville of an automobile bandit, and the first robbery fully evidenced of this type here, and ruthlessness is an indication that he belongs to the school of skilled professionals. Several reports of stolen automobiles are being investigated with his operations. Telegrams have been sent to neighboring cities upon the hopes of getting another angle on theory that he has not stopped in Louisville to hide his trail. It is a belief of the police that the man with him is a robber, and probably an old character.

On W. Pickrell, of the Pickrell & Craig Company, reported to the police last night that his automobile was stolen from in front of B. F. Keith's Theater early last night. The car was described as bearing State license tag No. 752.

## LAWN mowers and hose at Farris'

LOCAL BOYS WIN HIGH HONORS In Athletic Contest With Other High Schools At Lexington

The second annual track and field meet, under the auspices of the Kentucky Interscholastic Association was held at State University's athletic field at Lexington Saturday afternoon. A large crowd of 1,500 people saw the events. Coach Alpha Brannage, of State University, acted as manager of the meet, and all events were put through with speed and accuracy. The meet of last year in which Stanford won second place was considered a success. In only 13 schools were represented and 25 entries, while this meet had about 20 schools represented and 110 entries. Stanford won 20 points out of a possible 63, a record of which any school might well be proud. Sam Emory won high individual honor. He made 12-1-4 points, winning first in the 120 yard dash, first in the 220 yard hurdle, third in the 220 yard dash and made a strong finish for first place on Stanford's relay team. The Stanford boys brought home two beautiful gold medals, one silver medal, two bronze medals and a silver loving cup. Will Wood won third in the half mile race and Grimes, Wood, Anderson and Emory won the one mile relay race. Shelbyville, Mt. Sterling and Springfield.

## The Stanford team was composed of

William Grimes, Will Wood, Sam Emory, Hartwell Shanks and Elmer Anderson.

## Julian Riffe, of Hustonville, entered

the declamatory contest at the Tournament in Lexington on Friday night and made a very creditable showing.

## Health a Factor in Success

The largest factor contributing to a man's success is undoubtedly health. It has been observed that a man is seldom sick when his bowels are regular—he is never well when they are constipated. For constipation you will find nothing quite so good as Chamberlain's Tablets. They not only move the bowels but improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion. They are sold by all dealers.

## McROBERTS FILES CONTEST FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEESHIP

Petitioner Alleges 15 Illegal Votes Were Cast For G. L. Penny, Who Won On Face Of The Returns

P. M. McRoberts, who was defeated for School Trustee of the Stanford Graded School district by G. L. Penny by a majority of two votes in the election held Saturday, May 2d, has filed suit in the Lincoln circuit court contesting the election. Mr. Penny, on the ground that 15 illegal votes were cast and counted for Penny. The petitioner prays the court that each one designated be purged and stricken from the polls of the election and that McRoberts be adjudged to have received a majority of the votes cast and the Board of Trustees be directed and ordered to so certify. The suit, filed for Mr. McRoberts, is directed against G. L. Penny, W. B. O'Bannon, W. B. McKinney, T. D. Ratney and M. B. Salin, the last four as trustees of the Stanford Graded School district, and the plaintiff is represented by a formidable array of counsel, his attorneys of record being J. N. Menefee, Jr., J. J. Hill, J. S. Owsley, K. S. Alcorn and J. W. Alcorn. In the original petition filed for Mr. McRoberts, the names of 12 who voted for Mr. Penny in that school election, and given as illegal votes, are amended petition was filed later giving the names of three more. The petition state grounds of the petitioner for believing that the votes cast were illegal, follows: McRoberts v. Penny, Mrs. Grover Hester, Stephenson, Drizer, and Mike Penny are alleged to have been less than 21 years of age, the legal school age on the day of said election. W. G. Smith, W. R. McCarley and Mrs. McCarley are alleged not to have resided in Lincoln county six months preceding the day of the election, as required by law; Jack Goode, J. W. Brackett, John Chappell, are alleged not to be residents of the school district; Mary W. Carter and Lee Wilder, it is alleged, have not resided in the school district 60 days preceding the election. C. P. Anderson is alleged not to have been a resident of Kentucky for a year preceding the day of the election; M. B. Salin is charged with being a non-resident of the district 60 days preceding the election and James Engleman is also alleged to be a non-resident of the district.

The petition alleges that with these votes stricken off Mr. Penny's vote will be reduced to 162 while Mr. McRoberts was 175. Friends of Mr. Penny say that they will fight this case to the last court in the state, if necessary. It is understood that Attorney George D. Florence will file an answer to the petition, alleging that there are about 15 fraudulent voters on the charge of being illegal voters made against those named in the McRoberts petition cannot be sustained.

As the Board of Trustees has canvassed the returns and certified the election of Messrs. O'Bannon and Penny, and issued them commissions, the latter will serve as school trustees until the courts have finally passed upon the case.

The prosecution of such a suit through various courts, no matter what the result will be, will cost quite a sum of money, on both sides, which makes the action an unusual one when it is considered that the position of School Trustee is purely an honorary one, with no salary or emoluments accruing whatever.

## Serious Fire in Monticello

Fire at Monticello Friday night did damage amounting to about \$18,000. The Christian church was destroyed, causing a loss of \$8,000, with \$5,000 insurance, while the freight house of T. J. Alexander, his barn and two work mules were burned. Mr. Alexander's loss is about \$8,000 with small insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

## Dr. R. L. Willis, formerly superintendent

of the Eastern Kentucky Hospital for the Insane, has returned to his home in Lexington, where he has been practicing for many years past. Dr. Willis is in Lexington for a visit to his daughter and other relatives. He is a man attached to Lexington, where he has resided for a number of years—Lexington Leader.

## BARGAINS IN FLORIDA

I will offer for sale 21 acres near town, one-fourth mile from railroad station, a new modern house, well built, one ten room, with a barn, one deep well, three shallow wells, cistern, 120 bearing orange trees, 300 young trees, five acres in timber, \$3,500, \$2,500 cash balance in five payments, one year apart. The best bargain in Florida. Address: J. L. LONG, Leesburg, Florida, Box 21.

## I have lots of other real bargains

for real bargains in Florida—home write me. 38-2

Scott Montgomery exhibited at this office last Thursday, what is said to be an Indian hen. It is a water fowl and they are said to be common on Cumberland river. This bird was killed by Mr. Montgomery, who discovered it in his poultry yard. It was deep blue in color, white bill and webbed feet. We do not know of such a bird ever before being on exhibition here—Columbia News. Sam Gentry ought to get this bird to add to his collection of wild fowl at his home on the Hustonville pike.

Fifty union painters, paper hangers and decorators and an equal number of hod carriers, went on a strike in Lexington last week over a dispute over the carpenters and plumbers, who went out last week. An aggregate of about 400 men are now on a strike.

## News of the Churches

Mid-week services at Presbyterian church Wednesday evening, May 13 at 7:30 "Jeremiah as a Man of Prayer." Come.

## Most Prompt and Effective

Cure for Bad Colds When you have a bad cold you want a remedy that will not only give relief but effect a prompt and permanent cure. A remedy that is pleasant to take, a remedy that contains nothing injurious. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets all these requirements. It acts on nature's plan, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, opens the secretions and restores the system to a healthy condition. This remedy has a wonderful safety and can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers.